

CITY THAT OWNS ITSELF.

The Municipal Control Idea Is Most Fully Exemplified at Glasgow.

Glasgow, according to the Scotchman, may fairly claim to be the most self-owned city in the world, owning water, gas, electric light, tramways and telephones, also 11 parks and galleries, 12 public baths and wash-houses, a fruit and vegetable market, one dead meat, one home and two foreign cattle markets, besides markets for cheese, birds and dogs and old clothes.

Four slaughter houses, with offices belong to the ratepayers, four hospitals, one burying ground, 2,488 dwelling houses, 78 lodging houses, one family home, 372 shops, 49 stores, 43 warehouses, 43 workshops, 12 halls, two hotels, two churches, one studio, one theater, one pawn office, one nursing home, one powder mill, one laundry, one bakehouse, one Gospel tent, one panorama and one golf course. The provender used in the stalls of the cleansing department is grown upon a 1,000-acre farm belonging to the corporation, while they also own stone quarries and 900 railway wagons. In behalf of the city the corporation carries on business as market gardeners and manure merchants, besides building tramway cars, reclaiming hogs and collecting and selling waste paper, etc.

Several other cities and towns are following Glasgow's lead and acquiring property of various sorts, with the hope that the income therefrom will reduce the rates, but no individual corporation owns such a varied assortment of property as Glasgow, and its possessions are steadily increasing.

WOMEN IN RESTAURANTS.

They Seldom Order Meat for Luncheon and Avoid Pie as a Rule.

"Have you ever noticed how a woman orders?" asked a restaurant man of a Washington Post writer. "There are three whose orders have not yet been taken; now watch." And very soon the waiter appeared. It was luncheon hour, and all being women who are employed it was natural to suppose they would order something warm and stimulating. One's order was chocolate eclairs and milk, another chicken salad and chocolate, and the patron wondered why the sandwiches were slighted.

"Why," said the proprietor, "if it were not for the men we would never sell a piece of meat—at this time of the day particularly. Somehow women rebel at the thought of a beefsteak, preferring something dainty. Whether it proves good for digestion is another matter. A man will come in and order a cooked luncheon and finish with a piece of pie. A woman may take a sandwich and some sweet thing, either cream or fancy cake, but never pie. It's odd to watch them, and I can almost fill their order without taking it."

KILLED LION WITH HIS TEETH.

Wyoming Man's Remarkable Encounter with a Catamount and His Final Victory.

If Anson Sereoff, of Torrey Creek canyon, Wyo., is to be believed, he was lately the hero of a yarn which even a man like Selous cannot discount, says the New York Post. He was prospecting, and ran across the den of a mountain lion. He went in to see if there were any whelps, and while in the cave the mother returned and attacked him from behind. The catamount miscalculated its first leap and overshot the mark, allowing Sereoff to turn about and face it. Then came a most thrilling encounter. Sereoff managed to get hold of the lion's jaw so that it could not bite, and with his other hand he so twisted the forefoot of his adversary that it could not use its claws on him. The two fell to the ground, and in the process of rolling over and over Sereoff managed to get his body between the lion's hind legs so that they could not do much damage. Then he began to tear the animal's throat with his teeth, and finally reached the jugular vein. In the end he killed it, escaping with nothing worse than a few painful scratches. The skin measured eight feet from tip to tip.

FORTIFIED HELIGOLAND.

Important Naval Base of Germany and Its Rapid Destruction by the Sea.

The island of Heligoland, which was ceded by Great Britain to Germany in 1890, has become an important base for the navy of that country, and has been fortified with guns of the most modern type; but although it does not anticipate attack from any foreign power, the ocean is doing its best to swallow it up piecemeal, says Chambers' Journal. According to tradition, the island was once five times its present size. The work of destruction still goes on, and in the opinion of many no human power can stop it, for the disintegration is due to geological causes. The rock is sandstone, and the waste is most perceptible on the western side of the island. Heligoland is a favorite sea resort, and ranks among the most fashionable watering-places in Germany. It is said that the emperor recently appointed a committee of experts to report upon the incursion of the sea upon the coasts of the island, and that these gentlemen took a very gloomy view of the situation.

Imported Goatskins.

The United States is almost a goatless country compared with others, and the importations of goatskins, young and old, aggregate \$3,500,000 a year—which represents the slaughter of 17,000,000 goats and kids.

PROGRESS OF FAIR.

Louisiana Purchase Department 89 Per Cent. Done.

FAR AHEAD OF CHICAGO'S RECORD

Seventeen State Buildings Now Under Way—Activity Along the Pike—Foreign Buildings Going Up—Landscaping Adds to the Beauty.

The exposition is rapidly assuming a finished look. Figures furnished by the builders of the great enterprise verify the impression. Although the work is proportionately far ahead of any other exposition at this date in advance of the opening, there is no cessation of activity and the army of 7,000 men are working with might and main.

Director of Works Taylor furnished President Francis with a statement a few days ago showing that the exposition exhibit palaces as a whole, were 89 per cent completed. Statistics show that the exhibit buildings at the Columbian exposition at Chicago, at a corresponding period, seven months before the opening, were but 44 per cent completed. Here is another decided advantage that these figures do not show, namely, that the building season is much longer in St. Louis than in Chicago. No doubt prevails in St. Louis about all being in readiness for the opening on April 30 next.

In making his report to Francis, Director of Works Taylor furnished the following official figures, showing the percentage of work done on the various exhibit palaces:

Transportation, 75; Liberal Arts, 96; Electricity, 99½; Education, 99; Manufactures, 83; Varied Industries, 99½; Machinery, 98; Mines and Metallurgy, 82; Forestry, Fish and Game, 30; Agriculture, 92; Horticulture, 62; Main Art, 55; Temporary Art, 83½; Colonades and Restaurants, 92; Festival Hall, 2.

On the Plateau of States these autumn days busy scenes are being enacted. Seventeen of the states have already got their pavilions well under way. Work will begin on another dozen within a week, and bids for the construction of many more have been asked for. These state buildings will prove a great architectural attraction. Every theme is treated and never in exposition history have the architects shown such original striking designs.

Mr. Taylor's official estimate of the percentage of work done on the state buildings follows:

Kentucky, 60; Wisconsin, 1; Louisiana, 55; Missouri, 65; Ohio, 50; New York, 10; Kansas, 80; Iowa, 91; Arizona, 90; New Jersey, 50; Indiana, 5; Arkansas, 15; Connecticut, 60; Nevada, 10; Oklahoma, 60; West Virginia, 60; Illinois, 10.

The T. P. A. building, which is to be headquarters for the commercial travelers during the exposition, is 65 per cent finished. The walls are being reared for the Temple of Fraternity, built by the united fraternal orders. The foundation work is in progress for the Inside Inn, a hotel within the exposition grounds, containing 2,500 rooms.

The same scenes of activity are being manifested on The Pike, the street of amusement concessions. The "Galveston Flood" is 40 per cent finished. "The Streets of Cairo" and the "Tyrolean Alps" are a quarter done, and good starts have been made on "Creation," "Old St. Louis," and other interesting attractions.

The grading for the eight miles of Intramural railway, which touches every point of interest in the grounds, has been completed, and much of the steel has been laid.

Perhaps the work that adds more to the apparent completion of the exposition than all other is the landscaping.

Seventy-five thousand yards of sod have been placed and it has converted barren hillsides and yellow clay plains into beautiful lawns. Other places, where the top soil was not removed, has been seeded to blue grass and already a good stand has been secured. The rose garden, on the agricultural grounds, covering six acres and containing 60,000 rose bushes, many of which are now in blossom, is a rarely beautiful sight. The landscape department at present employs 500 men and lawns are being made, flower beds designed and shrubs planted wherever the work of the builders will permit.

The foreign buildings are naturally more backward than the others. Yet they are beginning to make a good showing. Mexico has finished her building. France and England are half up, and China, Canada, Germany and Japan are showing progress.

A large model in relief, designed to present in a vivid way the irrigation idea, upon the development of which so much of the future prosperity of the arid and semi-arid lands of the West depends, will be a feature of the exhibit of the United States Geological Survey at the World's Fair. The model is 21 feet long by seven feet wide and reproduces a part of the Salt River valley in Arizona. It is on a scale of 21 inches to the mile. It is painted in imitation of the natural landscape. The brownish desert is relieved with patches of green, where water has been brought by the irrigating canals.

The Kentucky Exhibit Association will have 150 barrels of fine apples and pears in cold storage this winter for the state's horticultural display at the exposition in St. Louis next year.

Pendleton county has sent in for Kentucky's mineral display at the World's Fair a large box of stone.

HEADS OF FOREIGN STATES.

The sultan of Turkey and the queen of the Netherlands are the only total abstainers among European sovereigns.

The empress dowager of China is selecting 14 princes of her own blood for study in Europe, America or Japan.

Queen Helena of Italy has been elected a member of the Academy of St. Luke at Rome. She is the cleverest artist of any royalties.

The prince of Monaco, who was prevented by a motor cycle accident from delivering his lecture at the Royal institution of London, is perhaps the first of living oceanographers. When the British association last met in Edinburgh the royal scientist drew large audiences to hear his accounts of his experiments upon the routes followed by the waters of oceans themselves, as distinguished from the voyagers upon them. The gambler at Monte Carlo would thus seem to serve science.

La Figaro of Paris states that the members of the Jockey club of that city have a serious affair to settle with Leopold II. of Belgium on his next visit to the French capital, which will occur toward the end of the present month. It seems that when the king was last there, in February, he dined at the club off a "canard aux navets," which he pronounced to be the finest he had ever eaten, and the next day the chef of the club disappeared. It was later learned that he had been kidnapped by the Belgian monarch and is now in charge of the royal kitchens at Lachen. Then the Jockey club met and resolved some disagreeable things about the old royal rone, with more to come.

RAILROADS AND THE COURTS.

Trackmen charged with the inspection and repair of the tracks and road-bed are held, in Smith vs. Erie Railroad company (N. J. Err. and App.), 59 L. R. A. 302, not to be fellow servants of a trainman so as to absolve the master from liability for injury to the latter by the negligence of the former.

A railroad company is held, in Frost vs. Washington County Railroad company (Me.), 59 L. R. A. 68, to have the right, under legislative authority, to close the entrance to a navigable cove without making compensation to the owners of property on the cove, the value of which is thereby diminished.

Evidence that additional precautions were taken, after an occurrence resulting in injury, to prevent others from being likewise injured, is held, in Georgia S. & F. R. R. company vs. Cartledge (Ga.), 59 L. R. A. 118, not to be competent as an admission of negligence on the part of one sought to be held liable for the injury.

A railroad paymaster, traveling upon business of the company from station to station, and stopping between stations for the purpose of paying off employees wherever they may be, is held, in Travelers' Insurance company vs. Austin (Ga.), 59 L. R. A. 107, not to be, while so doing, a "passenger" within the meaning of a policy of accident insurance granting double indemnity to the insured, if injured while riding as a passenger on a passenger car using steam as a motive power.

MEN IN OFFICIAL POSITION.

Paul Desmuke, of Amphion, Tex., who was recently elected justice of the peace, is without arms, but performs wonders with his feet. With them he handles a knife and fork with dexterity and writes with ease. For six months he was county clerk, kept the records accurately and they are models of neatness.

James E. Burke, recently chosen mayor of Burlington, Vt., is a blacksmith. When notified that the supreme court had decided his election legal—it had been contested by the republican candidate—he was in his shop shoeing a horse. He finished his job before making any reply to the congratulations of his friends.

The New York World asked young Gov. Beckham of Kentucky to communicate to it (and the public) his plans for putting a stop to the feuds. He telegraphed back: "When you succeed in evolving a real good plan for successfully stamping out sin and crime in New York please let me know what it is and I will try it in Kentucky if necessary."

FROM THE NEW BOOKS.

When prudence and reticence are off guard the man himself, past, present and future, comes into view.—Kent Fort Manor.

You never could bet on that woman. If there was one or two things she'd be likely to do she wouldn't do either of them.—Tioba.

Things always run in streaks; don't matter whether it's politics, love, farm' or war. They don't travel alone.—Before the Dawn.

Success undoubtedly often covers mistakes, but human nature is on the whole generous, or at least good-tempered.—Retrospect and Prospect.

SCHOOL INTERESTS.

Eighty-five per cent. of the children of Japan are now in school.

The University of Zurich is about to establish a chair for journalism.

Berlin has 540,000 school children, but only eight public playgrounds for them.

Dr. Conradi, of the University of Leipzig, who has accepted a professorship at the Chinese Imperial university of Peking, is the first foreign scholar invited to teach Asiatic languages at a Chinese institution. He is 39 years old.

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